division of opinion was displayed. The North in preference to slave labor." taxes on exports was given." General Hamilton, lition. But they must be given to understand that we only declare that they are under the dominion that has ceased to render us any protection. after the formation of the convention, said, "these we see this result of the action of Congress clearly of the most powerful and productive sentiments it To gentlemen so well informed as you are, "it tempt was made to induce Congress to interfere their own jurisdiction." with slavery, but this, after some debate, was Northern jealousy in 1803 and '4 was aroused

by the purchase of Louisiana, and the feeling, it should be admitted into the Union.

altered by law or compact. The States have the gress cannot acquire by compact the power to re-United States, in a parallel case, has declared that, 724,863 copies. "had an express stipulation been inserted in the agreement, [between the State and the U. States] eminent domain to the United States, such a stipucapacity to exercise a municipal sovereignty or tent of their operations. eminent domain within the limits of the State, except in the cases in which it is expressly granted." Hence it will be seen, this agitation was designed for an unconstitutional end; it, however, resulted

The Southern States generally acceded to the Missouri Compromise, by which Missouri was admitted to the Union without the condition and the of France north of 36° 30' north latitude-amounting to a larger surface than all the slave States which we are now beset. Subsequently to this period, until 1832, various questions arose in Congress to introduce slavery discussions, but none agitated the country at large. In 1832 the first Anti-Slavery Society in the United States was formed. Prior to this time, the long and earnest endeavors of the opponents of slavery in Great Britain had led to the immediate prospect of an emancipation in the West Indies, while the discussions in Virginia following the panic of the Southampton insurrection, opened the question in the U.

The object of this society was declared to be "to endeavor, by all means sanctioned by law, religion and humanity to effect the abolition of slavery in the United States; to improve the character and condition of the free people of color, to enforce and correct public opinion relative to their situation and rights, and to obtain for them equal civil and political privileges with the whites. "-This society disclaimed all intention to interfere with any existing relations, and agreed to discountenance any violence or insurrection. Its modes of operation were declared to be moral and peace-

This society was followed by the American Anti-Slavery Society, which had more expanded views of agitation, and more definite political ends. This was formed in the latter part of 1833 .-Their object was asserted to be "the entire abolition of slavery in the United States." "While it admitted that each State, has by the Constitution of the United States, the exclusive right to legislate addressed to their understandings and consciences,

religious as well as no more right to abolish slavery in the gress has no more right to abolish slavery in the franch West India is religious as well as political duties. It renounced weakens the whole fabric. Send those men to plate our mechanic arts and manufacturing enter. abolition is unconstitutional."

to put the same with the So by we same with the same with

the North objected as having been the local and the North objected as having been the local and the rependence as to the notice to be taken of the slave trade. The North objected as having been the carries of slaves, and a portion of the South as the purchasers, to any notice of that subject in that purchasers, to any notice of that subject in that celebrated paper. In the settlement of the articles celebrated paper. In the settlement of the articles and publications; to enlist the confederation a few days after, a fundamental of confederation a few days after, a fundamental publications; to enlist the master in carrying a slave for sale to the District moments and those of the South who are forced to our detriment.

On the confederation a few days after, a fundamental publications; to enlist the master in carrying a slave for sale to the District moments and those of the South who are forced to our detriment.

On the confederation a few days after, a fundamental publications; and to encourage free labor of Columbia equivalent to an act of entancipation. look to secession as the only means of escaping to our detriment.

tion of every description, slave, as well as free; ry in the District of Columbia; to abolish the slave and content of the source of Maine and spirit, and to laws sanctioned by that Constitutional rights," an "excuse are supply equal to her consumption of the past year! Could the dealers and Cotton growers in this content of the slave are supply equal to her consumption of the past year! be in proportion to the white population. In 1783 trade in the States; to prevent the introduction of the Union, and subsequently this difference was settled by a compactable for advocating secession," is certainly worthy of to surrender a fugitive to Georgia, charged with a for advocating secession," is certainly worthy of the Union, if they do not desire to abandon the Union, if they have the control of the Union of the South contended that contributions should only trade in the States; to prevent the introduction of to surrender a fugitive to Georgia, charged with a for advocating secession," is certainly worthy of trade in the States; to prevent the introduction of to surrender a fugitive to Georgia, charged with a this difference was settled by a compromise, five slaves being rated as count to the defeat of the annexation of Texas, was made slaves being rated as equal to three whites. In the defeat of the annexation of Texas, was made they hold dear. These demand their first and high they hold dear. These demand their first and high they hold dear. These demand their first and high they hold dear. These demand their first and high they hold dear. These demand their first and high they hold dear. These demand their first and high they hold dear. These demand their first and high they hold dear. These demand their first and high they hold dear. These demand their first and high they hold dear. These demand their first and high they hold dear. These demand their first and high they hold dear. These demand their first and high they hold dear. These demand their first and high they hold dear. The supremacy of the supre the Congress of the confederacy, various measures were proposed to confine slavery within the territor. The distinct article of their creed. Doubtless, it is in providing for the abolition of slave representation the supremacy of the law, is the signal for renewed advance much beyond the present. Planters should est allegiance. These "inhabitants therefore in advance much beyond the present. Planters should assaults upon the Union party of the slaveholding and slavery within the territor." ries in which it then existed. The powerful influence of this institution in determining the or can be constantly addressed and answered by candidates at the North, most generally in conwere proposed to confine slavery within the territo- atories were constantly addressed and answered of the Northern States for the abolition of slavery States." ence of this institution in determining the organization of a State, was shown in the convention that framed the Constitution. Mr. Madison, a few weeks after the convention had been in session. weeks after the convention had been in session, five hundred auxiliaries, and had at one time above all watched the progress of public opinion, must conservatives of the North." brought to its notice the discordant influences at fifteen hundred ministers in their associations.— conclude that as the Wilmot proviso has served its Really, gentlemen, the sang froid with which work to disturb its counsels. "The most material Their policy was agitation. They declare this office and the vast territory of the Pacific have be-Southern." Rufus King, of Massachusetts, said, must persist, until we get the subject of slavery however the broad, radical and imperious doc- ness for the office you have assumed, viz: to prea difference of interests did not lie where it had hitherto been discussed, between the small and feeling throughout the land—Congress is as ery in the United States," and from this no tempt—which once prevailed throughout the confederacy." great States: but between the Southern and East- the central sun. It sends light and warmth to the ations of ambition or avarice have led them to deern." Mr. Gorham, of Mass., "desired it to be extremities of the system which revolves about it. part. remembered, that the Eastern States had no mo- The considerations which will lead to the abolition The Channings, Adams, Seward, Giddings, are not in that mood. tive to union but a commercial one. They were of this horrible institution in the District, will bear Winthrops, and others of higher or lower degree That you are in favor of the Union, I have no able to protect themselves. They were not afraid with equal weight against it in every other part of in the mysteries of abolitionism, they have been question, for you are too well aware of its advantaof external danger, and did not need the aid of the our country. At the same time we overthrow the willing to employ, and to acknowledge with frank- ges to your section to be otherwise, but in the face Southern States." Gen. Pinckney of South Car- system there, we shall heave the foundation of it ness the services received; but if they falter they of the wrongs and outrages committed by Northern States against emancipation of their slaves, and to act upon the subject, ave, even to entertain a pe- is perhaps true, they are such. In saving this, we should particularly desire to uphold a Union

power to settle their domestic Ustitutions, and Con- distributed of newspapers, books pamphlets and fabric; they only invite the change so as to dare the Union meeting, but we are ignorant of his haprints, 646,502 copies, while in 1838-9 it collected the consequences. strict their authority. The Supreme Court of the \$47,723 and circulated of similar publications Gentlemen, I am sure I do not exaggerate the cy of the "constitutional rights of the South." We

ceedings. The Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Socie- sands have been expended North to batter down by the South in her efforts to maintain those rights. granting the municipal right of sovereignty and ty has expended about \$6,000 annually upon the our institutions, we have paid nothing to uphold and we can recall no act of Mr. Brady's that should abolition enterprise for the last ten years. Let it them. While hundreds of thousands of voters awaken our gratitude since 1843, when he was, I lation would have been void and inoperative: be- be recollected what a number of these societies North hold their votes poised upon the balance in believe, a warm friend and admirer of Mr. Calhoun,

cians, anti-slavery celebrations, have all formed of our dangers, and when they are told us media by which to impress upon the popular mind restriction of slavery from the territories acquired the dogmas upon which abolition rests. Can one be astonished that the fundamental principle "that This condition of things it is obvious must be convene apart to decide upon their course. Twice of this association is to defend Southern institudid Congress adopt resolutions directed against the tions. We declare to one another the first object abolition movement. Twice did it declare in ef- of our affections, the dearest object of our care, feet that the Union was based upon equality of are the institutions of that section of country in rights and it could make no discriminations be- which our lines are cast. We place the repose, tween the institutions of different States to promote the security, the interest and honor of the South the one or destroy the other. The House of Re- as paramount to all other considerations. presentatives for years adopted the rule to lay pe- I am asked if this is a disunion association. titions on the table without debate.

tage of the case of the Creole, and the demand of of their welfare and that of their prosperity.

petition was practically a right to inflame, exas- whenever an incompatibility is established between slavery in the States in which it exists by law, but perate and gall the representatives of one half the them. country by attacks upon institutions in the States. The question comes, what is the object of the are now only six hundred slaves in the District of The right to legislate upon slavery in the territories association? First, we want close, cordial harmo- Columbia, and this number is daily diminishing.

that slave-holding is a heinous crime in the sight of of God; and that the duty, safety and best inter
of God; and that the duty, safety and best inter
of God; and that the duty, safety and best inter
of God; and that the duty, safety and best inter
of God; and that the duty, safety and best inter
of God; and that the duty, safety and best inter
of God; and that the duty, safety and best inter
of God; and that the duty, safety and best inter
of God; and that the duty, safety and best inter
of God; and that the duty of God; and the God of God; and the God of God; and the God of God of God; and the God of est of all concerned require its immediate abandon- the right of petition. They could not interfere to equally essential. ment, without expatriation. The Society will also defeat it. The abolitionists they well knew deendeavor in a constitutional way, to influence Consigned to employ this power of petition for the purgress to put an end to the domestic slave trade; and pose of breaking down the institutions of the Southto abolish slavery in all those portions of our com- ern States. Those people never for a moment con- the people of the State to the rearing of domestic form "Union Safety Committees." mon country, which come under its control, especealed or disguised their unconstitutional aim. They
interests. We have leaned upon the North in too
A word more to Mr. Ketchum, and I am done reially in the District of Columbia, and likewise to said one discussion in Congress is equal to a discussion of it to any State, that may cussion in every State legislature in the Union.

They said one discussion in Congress is equal to a discussion of it to any State, that may cussion in every State legislature in the Union.

They said one discussion in Congress is equal to a discussion in every State legislature in the Union.

They said one discussion in Congress is equal to a discussion in every State legislature in the Union.

They said one discussion in Congress is equal to a discussion in every State legislature in the Union.

They said one discussion in Congress is equal to a discussion in every State legislature in the Union.

They said one discussion in congress is equal to a discussion in every State legislature in the Union.

They said one discussion in congress is equal to a discussion in every State legislature in the Union. hereafter be admitted to the Union."

One favorable vote in Congress speaks to the whole world against the institution. One decided had its religious as well as its political creed; its

lands. Of course we desire no national legislation to debate slavery questions, has been more operalands. Of course we desire no national legislation to debate slavery questions; has been more operative than all other influences. In consequence of the subject. We hold that slavery can only be tive than all other influences. In consequence of tion, and that I will perform as fully as possible forming the "Safety Committees" you suggest. I al States in which it prevails, and that the exercise Month after month is spent by its members in secof any other than moral influences to induce such tional criminations. The most violent debate in creed. Their petitions have been addressed to the Military Academy, and two years ago, a simi- in that country.

Congress to abolish slavery in the District of Co- lar debate arose on the proposition of a freesoil

They required their societies to inquire of Can
They required their societies to inquire of Ca

This will demonstrate to you the importance they country. Banks, tariffs, subtreasuries, land dissions? settled by the Constitution, and these are not to be desperation of the South to defend the bridge." and the decay of material and moral prosperity of State rights?

This furnishes but a small item in the movement. hardly dare hold a meeting in favor of Southern far to authorize the presumption that he has repucontributed money and talent to anti-slavery enter- other, lest peradventure some whig will affect a those who withhold from the South her just rights.

northern legislatures, conventions of party politi- look firmly and honestly in the face the magnitude Abolitionists? We kill the physician

And the fee bestow upon the foul disease.

These measures were ineffectual. Vermont and be accomplished by the voice and votes of the peoary slavery after 1842. Giddings, taking advan- powers of self-government upon just considerations who preceded me, the darkness was once upon us.

You will see by this statement the purpose with union of the States and the rights of the South, of that evil." which this warfare was conducted. The right to My heart and hand are on the side of the last,

MOBILE, Dec. 26, 1850.

make the intemperate language of their Southern first—the South last—the South forever.

of which," he says, "resulted partly from climate, but principally from the effects of their law.

Their poncy was agreed in other sections of the State, and openly in their addresses, for to do them justice come appropriated to freesoilism, now the original come appropriate ing, or not having slaves. These two causes contheir determinations. Speaking in one of their determinations. Speaking in one of their determinations. Speaking in one of their determinations. curred in forming the great division of interests in annual reports, (1835,) they say of a debate in power. They have used any engine that party, sin than that of following our bad "example." You her right, dignity and equality against "Northern year to the Cotton growing interest.—Mercury. the United States. It did not lie between the large Congress, "Every thing in the course of the deand small States. It lay between the Northern and bate, only confirmed us the persuasion that we ate the public mind at the North, maintaining lated to awaken doubts in our mind, as to your fit-"He was fully convinced the question concerning fully before Congress. No measure will be more trines with which they set out. The end that they serve the Union by correcting and developing pub-

whole letter gives unmistakable evidence that you

of a Constitution unless security to the Southern of their shape of the states against emancination of the states ag

differences were settled in a spirit of accommoda- as they do, and for this reason, among others, is possible for human nature to feel or know. I is unnecessary to specify the aggressions which tion, and without the indulgence of this spirit no shall never give over our endeavor to induce our na- take the facts as they stand. This agitation, com- have been committed upon the constitutional rights union could have been formed." In 1794 an at- tional legislature to remove slavery from within menced by a handful of men, in 1832, now com- of the South by Northern fanaticism." But I would prehends within its influence the whole mind of the ask what have you done to prevent these aggreswenerable looking manuscript—which from its appearance, tense and tumultuous sort. His only religion was

attached to the halls of Congress as the great field tributions, have gone into insignificance—churches You are all influential men in your State, and of agitation. They recognized the power of Con- have been served, party ties rent asunder, and yet what have you done to prevent her from assuawakened was increased by the war with Great Britain. The Hartford Convention demanded in 1814 an amendment to the Constitution of the United States repealing the three feb. gressional action as the lever to move the States, now commercial and social relations are seriously ming a hostile attitude towards the South upon the celebrated passage in Shakspeare. It would not become us 1814 an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, repealing the three-fifths representation of the United States, repealing tation to slaves, (one of the choice compromises of lumbia would speak," they say, "to every South- their auxiliaries and allies never more determined territories? Did you endeavor to prevent the the Constitution) and that no more slave States ern State in authoritative tones, 'Go thou and do and less apprehensive of the future. Do you tell adoption of Mr. Raymond's anti-slavery resolutions likewise.' It would write in letters of flashing fire them of our revolutionary glories and ancestral at your last session? Have either of you given The latter portion of the demands of this con- over the gateway of our National Capitol, 'No ad- recollections, they answer that our ancestors com- any evidence of a determination to uphold the rights vention, the Northern politicians sought to achieve mittance for Slavery.' The whole system would promised with slavery and tarnished their glory. of the South? It is true that one of your number, at the time of the admission of Missouri to the thus be outlawed, branded with ignominy, consign- Do you tell them of the compromises of the Con- Mr. George Wood, presided over the late "Union Union. They proposed as a condition of her ad- ed to execration, and ultimate destruction. The stitution. They answer there is a "higher law" meeting," so called, held in New York, but did he mission, that she should abolish slavery. A most blow which batters down the gates of the citadel which the Constitution violates. Do you tell them not vote for Mr. Hunt for Governor, who, during excited and inflamed condition of the public mind in the ten miles square, shakes the entire fabric to of the Union. They say they would embrace the the canvass, expressed his regret at the passage of was the consequence of this effort. This demand the foundations. The District of Columbia is the slave as well as the free in the Union, and that the Fugitive slave bill, and declared that it must of the Northern politicians, it is now agreed, was bridge over the moat leading into the whole South. "equal political rights to bond and free" it is their be essentially modified? Is it not notorious that unconstitutional. The relations between the States Once carried, and moral power might pass over to mission to accomplish. Do you tell them of civil Mr. Wood is a Federalist of the old school—the adand the powers of the Federal Government, are do battle with slavery in the States. Hence the convulsion, the destruction of life and property, vocate of a strong government, and the questioner

This society in 1837-8 expended \$44,094, and that will follow, by violent changes in the social Mr. Brady, if I mistake not, also participated in ving at any time signalized himself in the advocaperils of our condition. Hitherto we have done are not apt to forget a Northern man, who may have I have no information of later date of their pro- nothing for our defence. While hundreds of thou- the boldness to proclaim his determination to stand cause, the United States have no constitutional there are, and we shall have some idea of the exquestions affecting vitally Northern rights; we his political principles. His present associations go Persons who were not professionally abolitionists rights. We will have no communion one with an-diated those principles, and has coalesced with

prises. The works of Dr. Channing have been democrat or some democrat a whig. We refuse to I would ask if Mr. Brady has ever insisted that in the attainment of an advantage to the Northern circulated with extraordinary care, and hundreds hold any account of the depraved and unprincipled the Fugitive Slave bill is just and equitable? Or, States of the largest value, equally at the expense of the usands of the speeches of anti-slavery poli- politicians who have or would betray us, lest some does he think, with Gov. Hunt, that it ought to be ticians in Congress have been distributed. The party advantage may come of it. We refuse to so emasculated as to make it less obnoxious to the

And what are the opinions of Mr. Ketchum, who now very kindly advises Southern men to cultivate fraternal regard for the North? This gentleman made himself quite famous in the late Utica Conslaveholding is a heinous crime in the sight of terminated, or our ruin will be complete. The vention. His speech before that body was certainnow in the Union—was enacted into a law. Thus God," has become so rooted in the Northern mind? first symptom favorable to our condition is the for-Twice during this period did the Southern members mation of associations like our own. The object and respect towards the South. Hear him upon

"I will make no boast, but I should like to see the man who has done more from his earliest manhood to the present moment, in advocating the principles of abolition than the humble individual who now addresses you; and my principles are unchanged." Mark his extreme modesty, and at the same time the firmness of his attachment to his answer, no. Disunion, whenever it comes, should principles! He then goes on to point out the advantages of the Union to the Northern States, and Massachusetts passed resolutions calling for amend- ple, after a consideration and enlighted view of all addressing himself to the Southern people, very ments of the Constitution,-the one to abolish slave the circumstances and consequences that surround complacently says to them, "Your forms of governrepresentation, the other slavery. John Quincy it It is not a measure to be approached in a light, ment in your States differ from ours; we have ad-Adams, in 1839, introduced resolutions for the angry, or capricious temper. It should be a calm vanced farther than you, as we think; we see clearamendment of the Constitution, abolishing heredit- and resolute act of an entire people, exercising their er than you; but, as was well remarked by a friend How cooly does he assume superiority over us, and indemnities by the American government intro- To accomplish a disunion, or change in the gov- with what an air does he inform us of it. But so duced the whole abolition doctrine in the shape of ernment of the country, it will thus be seen, would great is his detestation of slavery, that he is not resolutions, and that it should be carried into the not be an appropriate office of such an association, content with recounting his services as above, in diplomatic and foreign intercourse of the country. and I feel no hesitation in saying we have no such the cause of abolition, but must again revert to it, Slavery discussion on the floor of Congress, the great object of abolition strategy, was obtained. Whenever disunion is at all estation in saying we have no such and speaks as follows: "There are men here in misunderstood. Whenever disunion is at all estation in saying we have no such and speaks as follows: "There are men here in misunderstood. Whenever disunion is at all estation in saying we have no such and speaks as follows: "There are men here in this assembly, I doubt not, who remember the In 1844, the rule excluding anti-slavery petitions was repealed, and no attempt has been made since to exclude debates.

In 1844, the rule excluding anti-slavery petitions sential to the security of the institutions of the South, for one, I am in favor of embracing it.—

I was in at its death, and that I was associated with a band of men to bring about the destruction of that a single security.

True, he says that he would not interfere with in the next breath he speaks as follows: "There in regard to its abolition in that State, it shall aim was claimed for the purpose of branding execrations in the defence of the With these, we have a right to interfere." Mr. to convince all our fellow-citizens by arguments ing and outlawing the institution in the States. | constitutional rights of the South. Those rights Ketchum knows full well that the South has al-The politicians in the Northern States, while were violated in the abuse of the right of petition; ways denied the right of Congress to interfere with

annot, therefore, render you happy by informing The societies have generally adhered to this mot on the bill appropriating moneys to support than in the town, as shown by the registration of deaths against the Union as it was designed to be—a Union of equality—a Union in which the rights of

all were regarded—a Union regulated by the Con-

effect it in the States, except by an amendment of the Constitution The effect of these measures is seen in Congress with matters of public concern, and as 1 am perin the adoption of the prohibition of slavery in sonally unknown to you, I must be pardoned for in which their rights are trampled under foot by a or 54,000 bales less than the import. Her shape the prohibition of slavery in sonally unknown to you, I must be pardoned for in which their rights are trampled under foot by a long transfer of the prohibition of slavery in sonally unknown to you, I must be pardoned for in which their rights are trampled under foot by a long transfer of the prohibition of slavery in sonally unknown to you, I must be pardoned for in which their rights are trampled under foot by a long transfer of the prohibition of slavery in sonally unknown to you, I must be pardoned for in which their rights are trampled under foot by a long transfer of the prohibition of slavery in sonally unknown to you, I must be pardoned for in which their rights are trampled under foot by a long transfer of the prohibition of slavery in sonally unknown to you, I must be pardoned for the prohibition of slavery in sonally unknown to you. division betweeff the two sections of the confederate ty from the first days of its existence. A question arose, in the settlement of the Declaration of Influence they have exerted in the politics of the dentity and the politics of the special to include the probability of the part of the prohibition of slavery in the sanction of the special to include the prohibition of slavery in the sanction of the special to include the prohibition of slavery in the sanction of the special to include the prohibition of slavery in the sanction of the prohibition of slavery in the sanction of the special to though 75,000 bales more of this year's crop and the sanction of the special to the sanction of the sanction of the special to the sanction of the sanction

proposed, that taxes and contributions should be paid by the States, in proportion to their popular in preserving the Governor of New York to deliver fugitives and solution in its letter the Governor of New York to deliver fugitives and solution, and obtain their "fealty to the Constitution in its letter the Governor of New York to deliver fugitives and solution, and obtain their "fealty to the Constitution in its letter the laws"—but it is to the Constitution in its letter the laws"—but it is to the Constitution of the past year and spirit, and to laws sanctioned by that Constitution of the past year and spirit, and to laws sanctioned by that Constitution in its letter their "fealty to the Constitution in its letter the laws"—but it is to the Constitution of the past year and spirit, and to laws sanctioned by that Constitution in its letter the laws"—but it is to the Constitution of the past year and spirit, and to laws sanctioned by that Constitution in its letter the laws"—but it is to the Constitution of the past year and spirit, and to laws sanctioned by that Constitution in its letter the laws"—but it is to the Constitution of the past year and spirit, and to laws sanctioned by that Constitution in its letter the laws"—but it is to the Constitution in its letter the laws"—but it is to the Constitution in its letter the laws"—but it is to the Constitution in its letter the laws"—but it is to the Constitution in its letter the laws"—but it is to the Constitution in its letter the laws"—but it is to the Constitution in its letter the laws"—but it is to the Constitution in its letter the laws"—but it is to the Constitution in its letter the laws"—but it is to the Constitution in its letter the laws"—but it is to the Constitution in its letter the laws"—but it is to the Constitution in its letter the laws"—but it is to the Constitution in its letter the laws"—but it is to the Constitution in its letter the laws "but it is to the Constitution in its letter the laws"—but it is to the Constitution in its letter t

has been formed in this city, and is rapidly grow- and at home, is in a highly prosperous condition. ing in power and influence. Similar societies have food is cheap, and money is abundant. The Gold is answerable for the assaults upon her rights, and every indication warrants the opinion that Alaba- ces, and unless some political disturbance intervene

I am, respectfully, your ob't, servant, PERCY WALKER.

Multiply 9 by itself or by any other single figure, same day in the Sub Treasury was ₹3,792,750. and the two figures forming the product will, in making a total of \$14,792,750. The New York each case, if added together, amount to 9; for ex- Courier says that since that date several of the ample, 9 multiplied by 9 is 81, and 8 and 1 added banks of the city have made large accessions to together make 9; so on with the other figures. their stock of coin from the heavy payments by the The figure forming the amount of 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 Assistant Treasurer, and receipts from the Mint (viz: 45) will also if added together, make 9. and from other sources, so that the amount of the And if any number whatever be multiplied by 9, precious metals now in the city cannot be much less and the figures forming the product be added to- than \$16,000,000; larger amount than was ever and the amount of these figures added together is 9. And 4,371 multiplied by 5 gives 39,339, the General, died at Aleppo in the first part of Decemsum of which is 27, or three times 9.

We have recently, no matter how, got hold of a tattered and abeth-from which we are able to make out the following to avenge his country upon the Russian despotism, passage in tolerable distinct characters. It reads to us vastly like Attic Irish, so far as the phraseology is concerned, yet we think we detect the strongest resemblance in the thought to a ly he was one of the bravest and most generous "Most illigant and beautiful ould gintlemen,

My jally cocks, an' is it there ye re f That I have carried off a purity girl, The ould man's daughter, like an honest woman,— O. d—n the lie I'll tell ye's, for it's thrue! Now, here's the head and front of weat I've done, That wouldn't do the same ! ha! ha! whook. I'm not a counsellor at law, ye see, Nor did I ever swallow dieti naries, For since this arm could flourish a shillelah, Until I fell in love with Bess Malony, I've kept a groggery at Donnybrook;
And therefore all the larmin' that I've got
Is about bung'd-up-peepers and crack'd crowns.
So maybe I shall make a clumsey fist In what I've got to say:—be aisy, now, And I'll jist upin ye's out the truth About Miss Bess Maloney? Her father, the ould thief, made out to love me,
And axed me often to a jug of whiskey,
Wanting to hear the sprees I had been through.
I told him all, from when I was a brat
Until the time he axed me of my fight
With Mickey Doolnn—and the pretty row
Lkick of the training and the pretty row I kicked up at the racing course last year— Of being taken to the country jail, And how I got away. In truth, I told My life and history to ould Malony, Well, sirs, Miss Bess kept listening to the story, Well, sirs, Miss Bess kept listening to the story, Except when she would have to milk the cow, Or feed the pigs, or something. Well, one day What does she do but up fernenst my face, She told me that she'd like to have a husband. As much like me as could be! What did I? By my troth, sir, I saized her in my arms, And ran with her away to Father Marphy, I told her, as it wasn't at all likely. That Ireland held another man like me, I'd give myself away, and so I did! I'd give myself away, and so I did! And that's the way to tell it!

THE DRUNKARD'S DREAM. I saw, with seemly waking eyes, And a strange and strong reality, My wife in her dying agonies, And a fiend with a face replete with glee Bending over her wasted frame, Calling her mocking by her name.

Anon he spoke—"Oh, oh," said he,
"A husband drunk as drunk can be! Bite at the bosom, starveling young: Thy father is drunk, thy mother is dead; Live to be doomed, live to he hung— A pauper, a fellon, but die in no bed."

I saw my eldest born in rags, A quiet, silent boy was he; But his was not the soul that drags Days tainted by life's leptosy. Proud in his youth well spent, Sad in his hopes to tatters rent, bosom bursting with shame's dismay, Blasted the bud of his promising May.

I saw, and how my soul shock then, My daughter (my joy, my pride, Ere I had turned to a pestilential den My home and its fireside;) I saw her, my fair and delicate child-Yes, once she was delicate and fair, Meek and lowly, gentle and mild, And ever with softest speech to spare; I saw her with front brazen and bold, Blonted and broken ere she was old; And looks I saw from her once chaste eyes, And words I heard from her lips once pure, Telling abroad her infamy, And I shriek'd with pain beyond endure!

And then I saw a younger frame; To my feet, and murmur'd his little prayer!
And Tom, with his face of innocent mirth, And I om, with his lace of innocent mirth,
And his voice of cheerful, chirruping glee;
And Will, who lit up our evening hearth
With his flashes of infant jolity;
And George, a smiling and gentle boy,
Who lived in a quiet gush of joy;
And they were gaol-birds, with sadden'd faces,
Cursian and railing, without a clean. Cursing and railing, without a gleam, A ray of thought in all their traces!

Trembling I woke,
And trembling spoke,
"Thank God! 't was but a drunkard's dream!"

SLANDER. BY MRS. FRANCES S. OSGOOD. A whisper woke the air—
A soft light tone and low,
Yet barbed with shame and woe;— Now, might it only perish there! Nor farther go.

Ah me! a quick and eager ear
Caught up the little meaning sound!
Another voice has breathed it clear.
And so it wanders round, From ear to lip—from lip to ear— Until it reached a gentle heart, And that—it broke.

It was the only heart it found,
The only heart 'twas meant to find,
When first its accents woke;
It reach that tender heart at last, And that-it broke.

Low as it seemed to other ears, It came—a thunder-crash to hers,— That fragile girl so fair and gay.— That guileless girl so pure and true! This said a lovely humming bird
That in a fragrant lilly lay,
And dreamed the summer morn away,
Was killed by but the gun's report,
Some ille boy had fired in sport!
The very sound—a death-blow came!

And thus her happy heart, that beat,
With love and hope, so fast and sweet,
(Shrined in its Lilly too
For who the maid that knew
But onward the delicate flower-like grace
Of her young form and face. But onward the delicate flower-like grad Of her young form and face !)
When first that word
Her light heart heard,
It fluttered like the frightened bird,
Then shut its wings and sighed,
And, with a silent shudder,—died!

Prospects of Cotton.

The import of American Cotton into Great & GENTLEMEN: By yesterday's mail I was nonored with the above letter of the 2d inst. As it deals But they can have no especial reverence for the tain during the year just closed, was 1,284,66 and the contract of the 2d inst. As it deals Could the dealers and Cotton growers in this com-

> SPECIE IN THE NEW-YORK BANKS .- According to the quarterly returns of the New Banks, the amount of specie in the vaults of the city Banks SINGULAR PROPERTIES OF THE FIGURE NINE .- Was over \$11,000,000, and the amount on the

23 It is said that Bem, the well known Polish ber. He remained in the Monammedan faith to the last, and was buried with military honors, With Bem faith was a matter of small account: his business was action, and that of the most inand destroy the tyranny of the Czars. Personalin stature, but of an active and untiring temperament. His will once fixed, nothing short of impossibility could turn it, and that impossibility he was the last to admit. He was born at Tarnow, in Gallicia, in 1795, and was accordingly fifty-five years old at his death.

THE FUGITIVE SLAVES IN CANADA. - A letter in the Boston Liberator states that there exists great distress there among the large numbers of blacks recently emigrated from the United States. They are in need of food, clothing, and other absolute necessaries of life. Money is also needed to pay expenses incurred by their imigration. We judge that most of them are but ill prepared to experience the rigors of a Canadian winter, so hastily exchanged for the mild temperature of a southern

A great emigration of Mormons to the United States is now taking place. Late advice from Sweden also show that the Mormon Church is making progress there. We do not yet hear of any successful Mormon Missions to the Catholic countries.

RAILWAYS IN GREAT BRITAIN .- It appears that the gross traffic receip's of railways in the United Kingdom for the year 1850, amounted to £13.142,235, on 6734 miles of railroad. The returns published weekly show that £12,755,235 was received on the railroads during the past year, on 6257 miles, including about 200 miles canal, being an increase on 5161 miles of railway, and also an increase of 1096 miles in operation. Independent of these railways, there are about seventeen new lines in operation, of an aggregate length of 279 miles, the traffic returns on which are not published weekly, but may be estimated at £107,

000 for various periods during the past year. The following is a small specimen of a sermon delivered a few Sundays ago in New York by the Rev. Charles Beecher. We give it simply to show how much a man's conscience may be perverted-doubtless too, Mr. Beecher, aside from his wicked familieism on slavery, is a very good man-a kind husband, good father and benevolent neighbor. But we won't praise

the rascal. Here's some of his sermon :- Mob. Trib. This law then, (the fugitive law) is wrong in the sight of God and man-it is an unexampled climax of sin. It is the monster iniquity of the present age, and it will stand forever on the page of history, as the vilest monument of infamy of the nineteenth century. Russia knows nothing like it. Hungary blessed God. that she never suffered from anything worse than Haynau. And nations afar off pause awhile from their worship of blocks of wood and stone, to ask what will

those christians do next! God from his throne, who beholds all the nations of the earth, looks down, and Christ, who hungers and thirsts-is naked, sick and in prison with one of the least of his brethren, looks down to see what gigantic culmination of guilt, what accumulation of shame and sin, is proceeding to its consumation, for I remark -that there is one thing more guilty than the act of passing this law. There is yet one step wanting to render complete and awful in the sight of God our mighty guilt; and that step is obedience to that law. That is a sin even more exquisitely sinful than the making of the law itself, for the reasons; first, because it has the whole atrociousness of the law itself; and secondly, because it has the whole atrociousness of a stab at the freedom of conscience, and of private judg-

If this law is obeyed, what does a Christian do, and why does he do it ! I answer, he commits an act of piracy, and he does it because the law says so, and because he must obey the law, right or wrong, as long as

The Constitutional Convention of Indiana has, by a decisive vote, excluded negroes and mulattoes from hereafter settling in that State; also, that all contracts with such persons shall be void; that any one employing them or encouraging them to remain in the State, shall be liable to a fine of from \$10 to \$500; and that such fines shall be applied towards the gradual colonization of the negroes now in the State. This article is to be submitted to a separate vote of the people.

FEMALE INFLUENCE AND ENERGY .- I have noticed says Washington Irving, that a married man falling into misfortune, is more apt to retrieve his situation i the world than 2 single one, chiefly because his spir-its are smoothed and relieved by domestic endearment, and self-respect kept alive by finding that, although all abroad be darkness and humiliation, yet there is still a little world of love at home of which he is a monarch

Some days before her death, which took place lately, in Paris, Mdlle. Eliza Forgeot, ex-directress of the Theatre Français, at London, was conversing with some friends, when some one knocked at her door, up. on which her femme de chambre whispered some words in her ear.

"It is my marchande de modos come to try me on a new dress," said the actress, "will you come to see it!" She then led the way to her dressing-room, and her friends who followed her were surprised and pained to see that the row The coffin was in rose-wood, lined with white sating

and was placed against the wall. She entered it to "Yes," she said, smiling, "it fits well, and I am please ed with it."